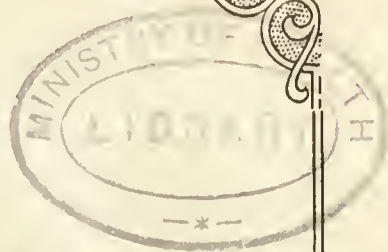


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1925.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE.

CHARLES PYE OLIVER, M.D., Lond.,

Doctor in State Medicine, University of London;

Diplomate in Public Health, England; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer to the Education Authority for the Borough of Maidstone,

Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

Maidstone :

W. P. DICKINSON & SON, LTD., PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, HIGH STREET.

1926.

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Extract from letter dated

192

From MOK Maidstone Boro.

Address The Gabler.

Maidstone

Registered on 13/08/10,000.

Sir.

Annual Report 1925.

I regret that in connection with the above Report there is an error in the percentage of unvaccinated children (page 7 - small pos - 4th line from bottom). 34 per cent should read 65.3 per cent.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

The Secretary (99a) to Pye Oliver.

Ministry of Health.

Whitehall

London, W.C.1

1925.

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BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Health, I herewith beg to bring to your consideration my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Maidstone.

This report is a Survey Report of the preceding five years, the contents and arrangement are based on the Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health.

In connection with this, it must be borne in mind that the report is not only for the information of the Authority safeguarding the public health in Maidstone but also for the information of the Ministry of Health and of the Kent County Council.

Under these circumstances doubtless some facts will be mentioned that may seem redundant and even unnecessary.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. PYE OLIVER, M.D.,

Doctor in State Medicine (Lond.).

THE GABLES,

MAIDSTONE.

April, 1926.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA.—4,008 acres.

POPULATION.—Census 1921—37,448.

Estimated 1925—For Birth Rate 39,400.

For Death Rate 39,180.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

Maidstone is situated on a gentle declivity of a range of chalk hills running across the county from West to East, and in consequence protecting it from the North and North-East winds.

In the main the town is on the Hythe beds of the lower greensand formation locally known as Kentish ragstone.

The subsoil consists of loam.

The town is intersected by the slow flowing non-tidal River Medway, about ten miles from its mouth. The river receives the still slower flowing River Len on its right bank, after passing through the lower and older parts of the town.

The mean elevation is 70 feet above sea level, varying from 20 to 120 feet.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

1921 8,172

1925 8,565

NUMBER OF FAMILIES OR SEPARATE OCCUPIERS.

1921 8,876

1925 9,107

RATEABLE VALUE.

£234,582

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE.

£909.

SOCIAL CONDITION, INCLUDING THE CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

Maidstone is an old market town, the chief occupations of the inhabitants at the present are papermaking, brewing, engineering, motor engineering and general manufacturing of food preparations.

It is also the centre of a large motor bus passenger traffic service.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

From 1921 to 1925.

BIRTHS.

Year.	Legitimate.	Male.	Female.	Illegitimate.	Male.	Female.	Birth Rate.
1925 ...	601	284	317	24	6	18	15.9
1924 ...	629	315	283	31	16	15	15.9
1923 ...	688	370	318	25	16	9	18.3
1922 ...	655	341	314	35	16	19	18.0
1921 ...	683	357	326	36	15	21	18.9

DEATHS.

	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.
Male	205	207	205	202	216
Female	227	200	207	225	232
Total	432	407	412	427	448
Death Rate.....	9.5	10.4	10.6	11.1	11.8
Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth:—					
From Sepsis	2	—	2	—	1
From other causes	—	1	3	2	1
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Births:—					
Legitimate.....	60.7	50.8	50.8	53.4	68.8
Illegitimate	41.6	32.2	160	114.2	222.2
Total	62.4	52.4	54.6	56.5	76.4
Deaths from Measles, all ages	2	—	2	1	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough	15	—	2	7	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	1	3	3	10

A consideration of the above statistics for the last five years indicate a declining birth-rate, the lowest on record having been reached in the last year.

It is satisfactory to note that the death rate has steadily declined, the lowest, 9.5 per 1,000 having been recorded for 1925.

The deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births was 60.7. This is not so satisfactory as the two previous years,

when it was 50·8. The rise is accounted for by the continued prevalence of whooping cough, seven deaths having been due to this cause.

The amount of Poor Law Relief and the extent to which Hospital and other forms of Gratuitous Medical Relief are utilized.

The number of persons relieved within the parish of Maidstone was as below, viz. :—

Men.....	117
Women	218
Children	255
	<hr/>
	590
	<hr/>

The total amount expended in this connection being £1,238 19s. 3d.

The West Kent General Hospital is situated in the centre of the town and receives cases of accidents and of illness occurring in the town and immediate neighbourhood.

This institution has recently been enlarged, two new wards for the reception of medical cases having been added—an ortho-pædic department is now in full working order.

The Hospital is recognised by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

There is a training school for those seeking admission to the State Register of Nurses, and has on its teaching staff a Sister Tutor for the express purposes of superintending the training.

The Hospital is now equipped with 106 beds, 90 of which are always available for the treatment of the indigent sick, 7 further beds are reserved for special cases and 9 are set apart for paying patients. This accommodation is totally inadequate for the ever increasing call on the services of the Hospital and many cases of sickness cannot be received.

The number of in-patients admitted for the year 1925 totalled 1,263; the average number of days each in-patient was resident was 23·7. The total number of new out-patients including casualties was 8,672.

In connection with the Hospital are two district nurses who visit the sick poor in their own homes on the application of the doctor in attendance, and render such assistance as they can without actual residence in the home.

One works in the Eastern district and one in the Western. Between them 5,284 visits have been made. In addition there is the "Alice Monckton" fund allowing extra assistance to those cases requiring more than the usual two visits per day from the district nurses.

There is also one nurse whose services are available where actual residence is required at the home in cases of acute severe illness.

Artificial sunlight treatment will be available at this Institution in the Autumn.

The Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital has 63 beds for diseases of the eye, nose and throat. In-patients last year numbered 993. New Ophthalmic patients numbered 5,098 and New Aural 3,652.

A branch of the Surgical Aid Society has been established in Maidstone and District for the past four years.

Its members now number approximately 6,700. The Society supplies Surgical instruments to its members on very easy terms.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

HOSPITALS.

(1) TUBERCULOSIS.

There are four beds in the West Kent General Hospital provided by the County Council for treatment of cases of Surgical Tuberculosis. There is also a Tuberculosis Dispensary maintained by the same Authority in Station Road.

(2) MATERNITY.

There are two beds at the disposal of the Borough for complicated maternity cases requiring operative treatment

A Maternity unit of at present two beds is now in course of erection where cases of normal labour will be admitted through the medium of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

(3) CHILDREN.

None provided or subsidized by the Authority.

(4) FEVER.

The Borough maintains a hospital for the reception of cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, consisting of two blocks for the

reception of cases and an administrative block with nurses quarters and separate buildings for disinfection, laundry, garage and mortuary. Each block consists of two wards each. There is also a temporary building erected in the grounds also consisting of two wards where cases of Scarlet Fever when convalescent are received.

The total accommodation is normally for 20 cases, only two different kinds of infection can be treated.

During the year the following cases have been received .—

Scarlet Fever	123
Diphtheria	19

The following table shows the admissions during the past ten years : —

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
1916	30	27
1917	10	35
1918	8	38
1919	20	54
1920	58	36
1921	59	63
1922	28	18
1923	26	27
1924	43	22
1925	123	19
Total	<hr/> 405 <hr/>	<hr/> 339 <hr/>

(5) SMALL-POX.

There is at present no accommodation for cases of Small-pox, but a piece of land situate on the outskirts of the Borough has been secured. The site has been cleared and plans have been deposited with the Ministry of Health for the erection of buildings to accommodate six cases.

There is sufficient land on the site for further extension if and when necessary.

There has been no case of Small-pox since 1902.

The state of vaccination is not satisfactory. The latest return for the year ended December, 1925, indicates that of the 608 births registered, only 211 were vaccinated, so that 34 per cent. of the children born in our midst are not protected by vaccination. This I regret to say has been a steadily increasing menace. At one time the number was as low as 12·2 per cent.

HOME FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

There is Institutional provision for unmarried mothers at St. Faith's Home, where there is accommodation for 13 cases. The mother remains with her child for at least 12 months, occupation being found in laundry work, etc.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

INFECTIOUS CASES.

These are removed in a motor ambulance provided by the Borough.

NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.

The above cases are removed by two motor ambulances in a very efficient manner and on a voluntary basis by the Maidstone Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

This has now been established for 10 years and meets at the Old Palace on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, when Dr. Grace Garrett attends for purpose of consultation.

Many voluntary helpers also attend to receive the mothers, weigh babies, sell clothing, dried milk, etc., at cost price.

There is another place for meeting at the extreme West of the town where a clinic is held on Thursday afternoons.

In addition to these centres for children there is also an ante-natal clinic held at the Old Palace on Tuesday morning where Dr. Grace Garrett is also available for consultation.

There is a close connection between the Infant Welfare and Maternity centre, and the West Kent General and Ophthalmic Hospitals where cases requiring operation or in-patient treatment are received on a voluntary basis.

The centre is run by a Voluntary Committee containing Members of the Borough Council and has Miss Harris a Health Visitor lent by the Council and Miss Reid provided by the funds of the centre.

Quite recently the accommodation has been very considerably increased. There is now a larger consulting room; an observation room where cases of a doubtful nature can be kept isolated waiting for the opinion of the doctor; a "toddlers" playroom where the elder children can be seen happily at play; an assembly room and lecture room where Health talks can be given free from interruption.

Water is laid on, additional sanitary accommodation has been provided and all the rooms are efficiently heated and lighted. There is also ample accommodation for storage of perambulators.

The centre happens to be situated in a secluded and beautiful old building in the middle of the town, and now that this additional accommodation has been provided bids fair to do a still more useful work.

The detail is subjoined :—

INFANT WELFARE FIGURES FOR 1925.

No. of first visits paid to the homes of Infants	...	...	419
„ return „ „ „	...	...	2193
„ return „ „ Children	...	...	5744
„ first visits paid to Ante-Natal Cases...	...	...	157
„ return „ „	...	...	153
„ visits <i>re</i> removal, death of child, stillbirth, etc.	...	...	228
Attendance of Mothers at Old Palace	...	...	3227
„ Infants „	...	...	1896
„ Children „	...	...	2303
„ Mothers at Barming	...	...	707
„ Infants „	...	...	423
„ Children „	...	...	583
Medical Inspections at Old Palace	...	...	95
„ Barming	...	...	47
Ante-Natal Clinics held	...	...	49
Individual Mothers attending	...	...	86
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	...	...	261
Number of Health Talks given at Old Palace	...	...	47
„ „ „ Barming	...	...	44
Infants and Children seen by Doctor at Old Palace	...	...	2250
„ „ „ Barming	...	...	573
Average Attendance of Infants and Children at Old Palace	...	...	42
„ Number seen by Doctor at Old Palace	...	...	23·7
„ Attendance of Infants and Children at Barming	...	...	19·3
„ Number seen by Doctor at Barming	...	...	12·9
Individual Mothers attending at Old Palace	...	...	296
„ Infants „	...	...	213
„ Children „	...	...	208
„ Mothers „ Barming	...	...	75
„ Infants „	...	...	53
„ Children „	...	...	59

One case only of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	CASES.					
	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.
		At Home.	In Hospital.			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	1	—	—

DAY NURSES.

None provided

SCHOOL CLINICS.

One is established and forms the subject of a separate report to the Education Authority.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

One is held at Station Road, Maidstone, under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health of Kent.

TREATMENT CENTRE FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.

None provided in the Borough, the nearest one being at Chatham.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health.—C. Pye Oliver, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H. and Doctor in State Medicine (Univ. Lond.), Part-time Officer.

Medical Officer to the Borough Sanatorium.—William Shaw, M.D. Part-time Officer.

Consulting Sanitary Inspector.—W. Jackling, A.R.S.I.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.—W. A. N. Baker, A.R.S.I. and Special Meat Certificate.

Chief Clerk.—R. H. Wignmore.

Two Health Visitors.—Miss M. Harris, holds the Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors and Inspector of Nuisances, General Nursing and C.M.B., Miss Reid.

Matron at Sanatorium.—Miss Bates and 4 Nurses.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.—No nursing is provided by the Authority.

(b) Infectious Diseases (Measles, &c.).—Arrangements have been made with the Kent County Nursing Association for nurses to be supplied if and when necessary.

MIDWIVES.

There are 9 midwives practising in the Borough under the administration of the County Medical Officer of Health.

CHEMICAL WORK.

The water supply from three sources is examined chemically every week by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Public Analyst under the Food & Drugs Act is E. M. Hawkins, F.I.C., of Canterbury. Details of his analyses are given later on in the report.

Analyses of the gas supplied to the Borough are forwarded from time to time by the Gas Company.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS,
RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH, WITH DATE OF ADOPTION.

ACTS.

Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1846.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendments Act, 1890, Parts 1, 2, 3 & 5.

Public Health Acts Amendments Act, 1907 :—

Part 2 (Streets and Buildings).

Part 3 (Sanitary Provisions).

Part 4 (Infectious Diseases).

Part 5 (Common Lodging Houses).

Part 6 (Recreation Grounds).

Part 10 (Miscellaneous).

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Maidstone Corporation Act, 1923.

This gives powers for the better supervision of markets and slaughter-houses; for courts to be flagged and drained; for the prevention of obstructive buildings; to prevent spread of infectious diseases amongst children in secondary schools and in common lodging houses; for regulating manufacture and sale of ice cream, etc.; for cleansing of verminous persons and premises, etc.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE LAWS.

Bye-laws have been adopted with respect to the following :—

Nuisances (keeping of animals, removal of offensive or noxious matter through streets, etc.). July, 1903.

Tents, vans, sheds, etc., for human habitation (July, 1903).

Houses let in lodgings (July, 1903).

Cleansing of earth-closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools (July, 1903).

Accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking and picking of fruit and vegetables (August, 1903).

Bye-laws and regulations with regard to sanitary conveniences.

Common lodging houses.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Blood boiler, blood drier, bone boiler, fellmonger, tanner, leather dresser, soap boiler, tallow melter, fat malter, tripe boiler, glue maker, size maker, gut scraper.

Slaughter-houses.

New street and buildings.

New Bye-laws with respect to slaughter-houses were adopted in 1925, in which are incorporated sections dealing with the humane slaughtering of animals.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The water supply of the Borough is owned by a private company and is derived from two main geological sources, from the chalk at Boarley and Cossington and from the lower greensand at Forstal.

That derived from the chalk is from springs issuing from and by headings driven into the chalk. The water so derived from three out of the four springs at Boarley is collected by means of adits or tunnels driven into the solid chalk, in one case as far as 400 yards, this increases the thickness and general efficiency of the natural filter of super-imposed chalk and turf. This water then flows into a reservoir situated at the foot of the hills near Boarley Farm and from thence flows by gravitation to the lower portion of the town. The spring heads are protected by the erection of brick built covered guard houses and the immediate

neighbourhood of these is protected by a strong staked fence four feet high with barbed wire round the whole circuit thus preventing any unauthorized individual from gaining access.

At Cossington the water is collected from springs issuing from the chalk without such adits, the springs previously forming heads of rivulets flowing into the Medway. The upper portion of the ravines worn away by the springs long years ago, have had a dam thrown across them, with a covered reservoir constructed of bricks set in cement in the solid chalk. These three spring heads are efficiently protected by guard houses and staked fences as at Boarley. The water so collected flows by gravitation to Forstal pumping station.

The larger and more constant supply is derived from a deep well sunk at Forstal, on the banks of the River Medway. This supply is from the lower greensand formation. From Forstal the combined supply of chalk water from Cossington springs and this deep well water is pumped into a reservoir at Barming, another at the foot of the hills at Detling and the recently erected reservoir at Loose on the South side of the town. These reservoirs are all covered and efficiently protected from unauthorized persons gaining access. The gathering grounds at Boarley and Cossington are patrolled daily by a representative of the Waterworks Company.

An observation bore-hole has been sunk in the field between Cossington springs No. 1 and 2. The chemical and bacteriological analyses of this supply are satisfactory but it is not yet in use.

The supply has been of good quality and of sufficient quantity excepting during the summer months of 1921, 1922 and 1925, when for about two months on each occasion it was necessary to cut off the supply during the evenings until the early hours of the following morning.


The supply has been direct to the houses with the exception of a very few premises in the outlying districts and these derive their supply from wells drawing water from the Hythe beds of the lower greensand (ragstone).

Samples of each of the water supplies have been analysed chemically week by week and found to be satisfactory.

These samples are collected at the source, and as near the point of distribution in the houses as possible on alternate weeks.

The analyses in detail, numbering 150, are set forth in the appendix, while the respective averages for the four supplies are shown in the following table :—

Average results during the year 1924.	BOARLEY.	COSSINGTON.	FORSTAL.	COSSINGTON AND FORSTAL (MIXED).
Total Solids...	35.2	47.0	46.3	47.0
Chlorine ...	2.2	2.2	3.9	3.4
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	.5	.3	.3	.3
Free Ammonia ...	.00	.00	.00	.00
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	.00	.00	.00	.00
Hardness, Total ...	28.2	28.6	34.6	33.9
„ Perm. ...	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.9
Colour and appearance in a 2-foot tube ...	clear	clear	clear	clear
Smell ..	none	none	none	none
Phosphoric Acid ..	none	none	none	none

 All results are given in parts per hundred thousand, except Free and Albuminoid Ammonia, which are in parts per million.

These analyses entail much time and labour, but the information gained has established a local standard of purity for each supply that cannot fail to be of the greatest value in detecting any chemical deviation of importance from the usual purity.

The gathering grounds at Boarley and Cossington together with the reservoirs at Boarley, Detling and Barming, have been inspected by myself in company with Professor John Eyre, Dr. Greenwood, the County Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. Ware, the Engineer.

The grounds have invariably been found in a satisfactory condition, the fences in good order, the guard houses clean and in substantial repair. The reservoirs are well protected by substantial fences. The pumping station at Forstal with the bore-hole is also in a satisfactory condition.

Each of the specimens from the various supplies has been bacterially examined under the supervision of Professor John Eyre, whose last report on samples of water collected monthly, dated December 21st, 1925, states that “all the waters have given very satisfactory analyses.”

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There have been no cases of pollution of rivers and streams.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Sewage of Maidstone is collected into two main sewers, one from the East Borough and one from the West Borough. These join into one common sewer, which conveys it by gravitation to Allington, a distance of one mile.

On arrival at Allington the crude sewage is "screened," passing through screens which separate and keep back foreign bodies and so prevent the choking of the pumps.

These screenings are used for manurial purposes.

The dry-weather flow can be dealt with by one pump. Up to a volume of three times the dry weather flow is dealt with as sewage. A further three volumes is dealt with by separate pumps and treated as storm water.

The sewage, having been pumped at Allington flows by gravitation to the sewage works at Aylesford, a further distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; first in an oval brick sewer 3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. and then in a cast iron circular pipe 24 in. in diameter.

The time taken by the sewage to reach the sewage works at Aylesford from Maidstone is about six hours on an average.

Having arrived at Aylesford the sewage first flows through septic tanks, of which there are four, each one capable of holding 275,000 gallons. Here septieisation and sedimentation take place, the "sludge" settling down to the bottom.

It was originally intended to use three of these tanks at a time, but it has been found better to use only one, or at most two. If one only is in use the duration of the flow of sewage through the tank is about 8 hours, if two are in use the average duration is about 16 hours.

The sludge is drawn off by a pipe from the bottom of the tank by gravitation weekly. It is disposed of by digging it into the land, as it forms a good manure and vegetable or other crops can be raised. Any surplus sludge not capable of being used on the Council's land, is disposed of to neighbouring farmers, but it has at present no commercial value.

Having passed through the septic tank the sewage then flows in a pipe to and is distributed over, percolating filters, by means of sprinklers.

There are ten of these filters, each of which is worked continuously for 9 weeks, and then it has one week's rest.

The only portion of the Borough at present not sewered is the rural portion situated at Willington and the Sutton Road, comprising in all about 60 houses.

This district is situated about two miles from the centre of the town.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of premises containing each type of sanitary convenience in the Borough (approximately) is :—

W.C's. into drainage system	...	8496
W.C's. into cesspools	... ..	16
Earth closets or privy middens	...	10
Pail closets	... ..	50

SCAVENGING.

During the last ten years practically the whole of the town has been supplied with covered sanitary dustbins, which are emptied once a week.

The collection is done by a civil contractor who employs covered dust carts and horses for transport.

The disposal is by tipping into disused quarries, some $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the nearest dwelling house, and is effectively covered with earth to abate any nuisance, and in time it is used as cultivated agricultural land.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

The following premises are controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations :—

- 6 Common Lodging Houses.
- 18 Slaughter Houses.
- 4 Houses let in Lodgings.
- 7 Cowsheds.
- 27 Dairies and Milkshops.
- 1 By-Products Factory, comprising bone boiler, fat melter and tallow melter.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

A new register is being compiled under the Factory and Workshop Act, and the estimated numbers being as follows :—

Factories.....	158
Workshops	210
Workplaces ...	10

330 inspections have been made during the past year, 36 defects having been found, and all remedied.

There are also 30 bakehouses.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories..... (Including Factory Laundries).	120	12	—
Workshops..... (Including Workshop Laundries).	201	31	—
Workplaces..... (Other than Outworkers' premises).	9	4	—
TOTAL.....	330	47	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts: *				
Want of Cleanliness.....	10	10	—	—
Want of Ventilation.....	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding.....	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors.....	1	1	—	—
Other Nuisances.....	4	4	—	—
Sanitary Accommo- dation. { Insufficient.....	10	10	—	—
{ Unsuitable or Defective...	8	8	—	—
{ Not Separate for Sexes ..	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bake- house (s. 101).....	1	1	—	—
Other Offences..... (Excluding Offences relating to out- work and Offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				—
TOTAL.....	36	36	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Sanitary Inspection of the Arca.

TABLE OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	73
Bakelhouse inspections.....	111
Chimneys repaired	7
Cement sinks removed and glazed sinks provided	51
Cooking Stoves renewed or repaired	31
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops inspections.....	56
Common Lodging Housing inspections.....	38
Coppers repaired	33
Drains cleansed on complaint or by flushing stall	917
" tested with smoke	25
" " water.....	40
" inspection chambers provided	36
" " " airtight covers provided	41
" reconstructed.....	47
" repaired	65
" stoneware gullies provided	38
" stoneware drainage laid	1356 ft.
" iron " "	65 ft.
" trapped from sewer and ventilated	23
Dustbins provided.....	109
Factory, workshop, workplace and outworkers' premises inspected	330
Fresh air inlets provided.....	14
Houses, cement floors provided in cellars.....	8
" floors to living-rooms provided or repaired	80
" shooting or guttering provided or repaired ..	106
" provided with efficient water supply	49
" roofs repaired	135
" No. of rooms where dirty or loose paper has been removed and walls and ceilings repaired and dis-tempered	163
" walls made dry by insertion of damp course or other method.....	43
Inquiries into cases of infectious disease	193
Inspection of houses on complaint or otherwise	711
" " under H. and T. P. Act, 1909	99
" of work in progress	2356
Miscellaneous defects remedied	138
Outbuildings and Washhouses repaired or rebuilt ..	10
Overcrowding abated	67
Poultry or animals removed	3
Re-inspections of houses	1791
Schools inspected	17
Sink or other waste pipes removed, disconnected or trapped ..	60
Sinks, new channels provided or repaired	38
Slaughterhouse inspections.....	910
Stairs repaired	16
Strainers provided to gullies ..	27
Tippers repaired, renewed or cleansed	51
Walls and Ceilings repaired	124
W.C.'s, additional, provided	33
" flushing apparatus provided or repaired	124
" new pans and traps provided	155
" structural defects remedied	72
Window sashes hung so as to open full size and cords renewed ..	121
" sills renewed	18
Yard pavement provided or repaired in connection with dwellings	106
Preliminary Notices served	325
Statutory Notices served.....	315

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Extract from letter dated

21 JUN 1926

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From M^{rs} H. Maidstone Boro.

Address ^{or} The Gables.

Maidstone

Registered on 1368/10000

Sir. Annual Report 1925.

I regret that in connection with the above Report there is an error in the percentage of unvaccinated children (page 4 - Small-pox - 4th line from bottom).

34 per cent should read 65.3 per cent.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

The Secretary (SGA) to Rye Oliver.

Ministry of Health
Whitehall,

M^{rs} H.

London, SW 1.

HOUSING.

(1) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITION IN THE AREA.

The housing conditions in Maidstone, owing to its being a very old town, vary considerably in different districts.

The houses in the outlying portions are of more modern construction and of a very good standard, while in the centre of the town we still have left a few courts and alleys which are on the condemned list for replacement when conditions become such that houses are available at an economic rent.

(2) (a) EXTENT OF SHORTAGE.

The extent of shortage is still very considerable, we have over 800 applications for new council houses, while 160 houses are required to replace unsatisfactory property.

(b) MEASURES TAKEN OR CONTEMPLATED TO MEET ANY SHORTAGE.

The Town Council have erected 422 houses since the war of the cottage type in different parts of the Borough, and a further 437 are contemplated being built, the land having been bought and the clearing of the same is in hand

The payment of the rent of these Council houses is often a great difficulty, and therefore a large proportion of the tenants have taken to sub-letting to help pay their way.

OVERCROWDING.

There is still a considerable amount of overerowding in the Borough, but until there is an ample supply of new houses built this will not cease.

The chief cause of this is the occupation of one house by two or more families.

Last year 95 cases of overerowding were investigated and 67 were abated, chiefly by reporting same to the Housing Committee and they allotted them Council houses.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.

The general condition of the houses in the Borough are up to a fair standard and no action has been taken during the last three years to effect the Closing Order on property owing to the difficulty in finding alternative accommodation.

NATURE OF DEFECT.

The chief defects remedied were 51 new sinks and trapped waste pipes provided, 135 roofs, 80 floors, 106 yards and 106 gutters and down pipes repaired, 462 rooms cleansed, 124 flushing apparatus to w.c.'s repaired, 109 dustbins and 31 cooking stoves provided, 48 house walls made dry, 155 new pans and traps to w.c.'s and 122 sashes rehung.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—	
(a) Total	231
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i.) By the Local Authority	109
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	111
UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.	
I.—Inspection.	
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	711
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	99
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... ..	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	652
II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	480
III.—Action under Statutory Powers.	
A.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice—	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

HOUSING (continued).

B.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	553
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	378
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	82
C.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 11, 14 AND 15 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.*(a) MILK SUPPLY.*

There are seven cow-keepers and dairymen ; 17 purveyors of milk within the Borough and four purveyors who live outside the district and are registered to retail inside.

One supplementary certificate was issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order to sell "Grade A" Milk, but no sale was effected in the Borough.

Fifty-one samples of Milk have been taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, and out of this number only three have been reported not genuine, two being deficient in milk fat to the extent of 11% and 4% respectively, and one containing 6% of added water.

Convictions were recorded in the case of 11% deficient in milk fat and 6% of added water, whilst the other retailer was cautioned.

All the samples were specially examined for dirt and preservatives, but none was recorded as containing such.

Fifty-six inspections were made to cowsheds, dairies and milkshops in the borough and they were found to be very satisfactory.

MILK ; and CREAM not sold as PRESERVED CREAM.

—	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	51	—
Cream	—	—

(b) MEAT.

910 inspections have been made to the slaughter-houses in the Borough at the different times of slaughtering as notified by the butchers.

The general routine inspection of the carcasses is carried out in accordance with the Memorandum of Meat Inspection issued by the Ministry of Health.

No arrangement for the marking of meat has been adopted.

Nine defects were found existing in the structure and cleanliness of the slaughter-houses and all have been remedied.

There are 15 registered and three licensed slaughter-houses in the Borough.

Diseased and unsound meat is sent to a Local By-product Factory and converted into fertilizers, &c.

The total amount of unsound food destroyed was 8,411 lbs.

All the salesmen to which the New Meat Regulations were applicable were sent an abstract of the Regulations before they came into force and generally the retailers have carried out the regulations in a very satisfactory manner and have co-opted with the Council's administrative staff to ensure a clean food supply, giving especial regard to the open shop fronts to prevent the exposure of meat to dirt and flies.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	16	15	15
Licensed	2	2	3
	—	—	—
	18	17	18
	—	—	—

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the year 71 samples were taken, comprised as follows :—

Articles.	Number.	Number Genuine.
Milk	51	48
Fresh Butter	2	2
Lard	1	1
Margarine	2	2
Scotch Whisky	3	2
Sponge Cakes	7	5
Vinegar	2	2
Ground Coffee	1	1
Coffee	1	1
Apples	1	—
	—	—
	71	64
	—	—

A conviction was accorded in the case of the whisky which was adulterated to the extent of 2·8 % of added water.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notifications of the chief infectious diseases made during the last five years were as follows :—

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	63	34	28	44	128
Diphtheria	67	18	27	25	22
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	4	4	5	8	4
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	2	1
Pneumonia	27	28	24	24	16
Dysentery	7	8	—	—	1
Erysipelas	12	15	6	12	22
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	2	—	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	5	1	1	1

There were seven return cases of scarlet fever during the year. The cases of dysentery notified have all occurred in the Kent County Medical Hospital.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin is available for use by medical practitioners, and can be obtained free of charge from the Police Station or from the Sanatorium by night or by day.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

These are carried out at the County Laboratory. An increasing use of bacterial aids to diagnosis is made year by year not only by the Public Health Department, but also by private medical practitioners. Specimens of malignant and other tumors are also examined microscopically, and other work of a pathological nature carried out

The number of specimens examined is set forth in the subjoined table :—

Disease for which examination was made.	Results.		Total.
	Positive.	Negative.	
Diphtheria	61	310	371
Euteric Fever	7	40	47
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	22	88	110
Various	6	6	12
	96	444	540

In all cases of Diphtheria the immediate contacts are always swabbed. This often entails a large number as should a case occur in a child attending a public elementary school the members of the class which the child was attending are all swabbed.

Those who are found to be positive although perhaps not presenting clinical evidence of Diphtheria are removed to the Borough Sanatorium and a prophylactic dose of anti-diphtheritic serum administered. A further swab is taken and if found to be negative the child is discharged. This procedure necessitates on an average of stay in the Sanatorium for 7 days. I feel confident that this procedure has in more than one instance been of great assistance in at once checking a threatened outbreak. The parents very rarely raise any objection to the removal of the child.

No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Early and valuable information is given by the School Nurse as to the suspected prevalence of notifiable infectious disease which have not been reported to the Medical Officer of Health especially as regards mild cases of Scarlet Fever.

These occurred throughout the year and at one time accommodation was not available for isolation in the Borough Sanatorium. Cases of Scarlet Fever in these houses where 2 or 3 cases were notified at the same time with a history of an initial case some ten days beforehand and now peeling, were treated at home. The contacts were not allowed to attend school and apart from the loss of Education to these contacts no harm resulted. Individual cases notified within 24 hours of the occurrence of the rash were removed.

Cancer takes a heavy toll, in 1923, 62 people died of cancer in Maidstone, and in 1924, 51, while during last year 55 people died of this malady.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

No facilities exist for this purpose for adults, but accommodation is provided at one of the schools for children attending public elementary schools but it was not necessary to use it, as no case occurred.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of houses where infectious diseases occur is regularly carried out and articles of bedding and clothing are removed to the Sanatorium, where they are put through a steam disinfecter. Rooms are disinfected after the death or removal of cases of Tuberculosis. Disinfection is also carried out on request where non-notifiable disease have occurred.

During 1925, 7422 articles and 241 rooms were disinfected.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	22	19	1
Scarlet Fever	128	123	1
Small Pox	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	4	2	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	2
Pneumonia	16	1	Male 3 Female 9
Dysentery	1	—	—
Erysipelas	22	—	—
Total... ..	194	145	16

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
5	3	2	2	—	—	1	—	—
10	5	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
15	4	4	—	2	1	2	—	—
20	4	4	—	—	1	1	—	—
25	10	2	—	—	9	3	—	—
35	7	5	1	1	4	2	1	—
45	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1
65 and upwards	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	37	22	4	6	16	11	2	4

Analysis of Cases of Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups.

Disease.	Un- der 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Total
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	2	7	8	11	52	20	7	11	—	—	—	128
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1	4	5	1	5	3	—	—	—	22
Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	4
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	1	1	2	1	3	1	5	1	—	—	16
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	11	2	22
Oph. Neona. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	3	2	5	10	17	58	37	15	24	6	13	2	195

Analysis of Deaths of Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups.

Disease.	Un- der 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total.
Small Pox.....
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	12
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Oph. Neona.
	2	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	16

TABLE I.

Causes of Death.							M.	F.
All Causes							205	227
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Small-pox	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
3	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
6	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
8	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
9	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
10	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	16	11
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	..	...	2	4
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	..	...	25	30
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	..	...	...	...	2
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
15	Cerebral Hemorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
16	Heart Disease	...	..	...	...	..	24	43
17	Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	11	4
18	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	11	18
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
20	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
21	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	..	..	...	...	...	3	1
22	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	..	...	..	...	1	4
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	..	...	...	3	...
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
26	Puerperal Sepsis	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
27	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	..	12	9
29	Suicide	...	...	...	...	..	1	1
30	Other Deaths from Violence	..	...	...	...	..	13	7
31	Other defined Diseases	..	...	...	...	...	41	50
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

TABLE II.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1925. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death.					Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes	...	...	...	...	11	5	1	—	—	8	7	1	6	39
{ Small-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
{ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	7
{ Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Tuberculosis Meningitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Convulsions	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
{ Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
{ Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
{ Diarrhea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteritis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
{ Gastritis	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
{ Syphilis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
{ Rickets	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Premature birth	...	...	...	...	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8
{ Other Causes	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Totals	...	...	...	...	11	5	1	—	—	8	7	1	6	39
Nett Births in the year					{ Legitimate					...				
					{ Illegitimate					...				
										601				
										24				
Nett Deaths in the year					{ Legitimate Infants					...				
					{ Illegitimate Infants					...				
										38				
										1				

TABLE III.—Boarley Water Supply.

Source of Sample.	Date of Collections.	Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Ammonia.		Hardness.		Colour and appearance in 2-ft. tube.	Smell.	Phosphoric Acid.
					Free.	Albuminoid.	Total.	Perm.			
1925.											
34, Fisher Street....	Jan. 5	350	22	5	00	00	270	72	clear	none	none
Gathering Ground	" 12	355	22	5	00	01	265	72	"	"	"
19, Astley Street....	" 19	360	22	5	00	00	270	75	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 26	350	21	5	00	00	275	75	"	"	"
15, Arundel Street..	Feb. 2	360	21	5	00	00	265	75	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 9	355	22	5	00	00	260	70	"	"	"
1, Penenden Street..	" 16	350	22	5	00	00	260	70	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 23	350	22	5	00	00	255	70	"	"	"
20, Fairmeadow	Mar. 2	350	23	5	00	00	260	70	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 9	355	22	5	00	00	265	75	"	"	"
2, Thornhill Place..	" 16	350	20	5	00	00	275	74	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 23	350	20	5	00	01	270	72	"	"	"
5, Medway Street ..	" 30	350	19	5	00	01	270	73	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	April 6	350	20	5	00	01	270	72	"	"	"
86, Sandling Road..	" 14	355	22	5	00	01	270	70	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 20	360	20	5	00	00	275	71	"	"	"
71, Union Street	" 27	360	20	5	00	00	275	69	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	May 4	355	22	5	00	00	279	70	"	"	"
9, Woollett Street ..	" 11	355	23	5	00	00	275	70	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 18	350	20	5	00	00	287	73	"	"	"
86, Sandling Road..	" 25	355	24	5	00	00	286	72	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	June 2	350	22	5	00	00	285	72	"	"	"
16, Fairmeadow	" 9	350	24	5	00	00	287	74	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 15	350	22	5	00	00	289	75	"	"	"
25, Medway Street..	" 22	350	21	5	00	01	285	73	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 29	350	21	5	00	01	285	73	"	"	"
45, Sandling Road..	July 6	350	22	5	00	01	289	76	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 13	355	22	5	00	00	289	75	"	"	"
25, Scott Street	" 20	350	22	5	00	01	287	73	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 27	350	21	5	00	01	289	78	"	"	"
5, Sandling Road ..	Aug. 4	350	21	5	00	00	294	76	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 10	355	21	5	00	00	290	76	"	"	"
15, Fairmeadow	" 17	355	22	5	00	00	288	73	"	"	"
13, Medway Street..	" 31	355	26	5	00	00	287	73	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	Sept. 7	355	22	5	00	01	290	75	"	"	"
9, Perry Street.....	" 14	355	22	5	00	01	300	73	"	"	"
9, Colegate Row	" 28	350	21	5	00	00	300	75	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	Oct. 5	350	24	5	00	00	300	72	"	"	"
19, Perryfield Street	" 12	355	21	5	00	00	300	73	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 19	355	20	5	00	00	305	77	"	"	"
23, Waterside	" 26	350	22	5	00	01	305	76	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	Nov. 2	350	22	5	00	01	300	75	"	"	"
Sandling Road	" 9	355	22	5	00	01	305	74	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 16	355	21	5	00	00	300	75	"	"	"
16, Albert Street....	" 23	350	21	5	00	00	300	74	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 30	355	21	5	00	00	305	74	"	"	"
16, Randall Street ..	Dec. 7	300	22	5	00	00	305	76	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 14	355	22	5	00	00	260	69	"	"	"
17, Scott Street	" 21	360	24	5	00	00	260	70	"	"	"
Gathering Ground	" 29	360	24	5	00	00	259	69	"	"	"
Mean results for { 1925.	50 samples	352	22	5	00	00	282	72	clear	none	none

All results are given in parts per hundred thousand, except Free and Albuminoid Ammonia, which are in parts per million.

TABLE IV.—Cossington Water Supply.

Source of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Ammonia.		Hardness.		Colour and appearance in 2-ft. tube.	Smell.	Phosphoric Acid.
					Free.	Albuminoid.	Total.	Perm.			
Gathering Grounds.	1925.										
	Jan. 5	480	22	3	00	00	247	60	clear	none	none
	" 19	470	22	3	00	00	250	60			
	Feb. 2	480	22	3	00	00	279	70	"	"	"
	" 16	480	23	3	00	00	280	69	"	"	"
	Mar. 2	480	24	3	00	00	280	74	"	"	"
	" 16	480	22	3	00	00	280	76	"	"	"
	" 30	480	20	3	00	00	285	74	"	"	"
	April 14	480	21	3	00	00	280	74	"	"	"
	" 27	480	21	3	00	00	280	74	"	"	"
	May 11	480	21	3	00	00	280	74	"	"	"
	" 25	480	21	3	00	00	285	76	"	"	"
	June 9	475	22	3	00	00	284	73	"	"	"
	" 22	480	21	3	00	00	287	77	"	"	"
	July 6	475	21	3	00	01	286	78	"	"	"
	" 20	475	21	3	00	01	294	78	"	"	"
	Aug. 4	475	22	3	00	00	286	78	"	"	"
	" 17	470	22	3	00	00	300	78	"	"	"
	" 31	470	21	3	00	00	294	78	"	"	"
	Sept. 14	470	21	3	00	01	310	78	"	"	"
	" 28	470	20	3	00	01	310	78	"	"	"
	Oct. 12	470	22	3	00	01	310	78	"	"	"
	" 26	470	23	3	00	01	316	78	"	"	"
	Nov. 9	475	21	3	00	01	300	75	"	"	"
	" 23	475	20	3	00	01	305	73	"	"	"
	Dec. 7	470	22	3	00	01	300	70	"	"	"
	" 21	340	25	2	00	00	240	59	"	"	"
Mean results for 1925	26 Samples	470	22	3	00	00	286	73	clear	none	none

TABLE V.—Forstal Water Supply.

Source of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Ammonia.		Hardness.		Colour and appearance in 2-ft. tube.	Smell.	Phosphoric Acid.
					Free.	Albuminoid.	Total.	Perm.			
Pumping Station	1925.										
	Jan. 12	445	40	3	100	100	339	70	clear	none	none
	" 26	415	40	3	100	100	345	70	"	"	"
	Feb. 9	415	39	3	100	100	335	70	"	"	"
	" 23	445	40	3	100	100	345	70	"	"	"
	Mar. 9	445	41	3	100	100	345	70	"	"	"
	" 23	440	39	3	100	100	340	75	"	"	"
	Apr. 6	445	37	3	100	100	345	70	"	"	"
	" 20	475	39	3	100	100	340	80	"	"	"
	May 1	475	39	3	100	100	340	79	"	"	"
	" 18	475	39	3	100	100	350	81	"	"	"
	June 2	475	39	3	100	100	355	81	"	"	"
	" 15	475	40	3	100	100	341	80	"	"	"
	" 29	475	39	3	100	101	355	81	"	"	"
	July 13	475	40	3	100	100	350	87	"	"	"
	" 27	475	39	3	100	101	355	81	"	"	"
	Aug. 10	475	32	3	100	100	350	89	"	"	"
	" 24										
	Sept. 7	475	38	3	100	101	345	83	"	"	"
	" 21										
	Oct. 5	475	39	3	100	100	341	83	"	"	"
	" 19	460	39	3	100	100	356	78	"	"	"
	Nov. 2	460	39	3	100	106	345	82	"	"	"
	" 16	465	39	3	100	100	350	81	"	"	"
	" 30	460	39	3	100	100	350	81	"	"	"
	Dec. 14	465	40	3	100	100	340	76	"	"	"
	" 29	470	40	3	100	100	340	74	"	"	"
Mean results for 1925	24 Samples	463	39	3	100	100	346	78	clear	none	none

All results are given in parts per hundred thousand, except Free and Albuminoid Ammonia, which are in parts per million.

TABLE VI.—Cossington and Forstal (Mixed Water Supply).

Source of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Total Solids.	Chlorine	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Ammonia.		Hardness.		Colour and appearance in 2-ft. tube.	Smell.	Phosphoric Acid.
					Free.	Albuminoid.	Total.	Perm.			
1925.											
14, Thornhill Place	Jan. 5	47.5	3.0	3.3	700	700	340	7.9	clear	none	none
6, Queen's Road	" 12	47.5	3.0	3.3	700	700	340	7.9	"	"	"
33, Marsham Street	" 19	47.5	3.2	3.3	700	700	340	7.9	"	"	"
46, Hedley Street ..	" 26	47.0	3.0	3.3	700	700	340	7.9	slightly cloudy	"	"
1, Albert Place	Feb. 2	47.5	3.7	3.3	700	700	340	7.9	clear	"	"
32, John Street	" 9	47.5	3.7	3.3	700	700	345	7.9	"	"	"
315, Tonbridge Road	" 16	47.5	3.4	3.3	700	700	340	8.5	"	"	"
198, Wheeler Street ..	" 23	47.5	3.1	3.3	700	700	355	8.5	"	"	"
56, Wheeler Street..	Mar. 2	47.0	3.2	3.3	700	700	340	8.0	"	"	"
29, Queen Anne Road	" 9	46.5	3.0	3.3	700	700	340	8.0	"	"	"
49, Hardy Street ..	" 16	47.0	3.0	3.3	700	700	340	7.9	"	"	"
20, Charlton Street ..	" 23	47.0	3.0	3.3	700	700	355	7.9	"	"	"
112, Union Street ..	" 30	47.0	2.9	3.3	700	700	355	7.9	"	"	"
6, Canning Street ..	April 6	47.0	3.0	3.3	700	700	355	7.9	slightly turbid	"	"
1, Fant Lane	" 11	47.0	3.7	3.3	700	700	340	8.0	clear	"	"
8, Chillington Street	" 20	47.0	3.0	3.3	700	700	280	7.1	"	"	"
4, Wheeler Street ..	" 27	46.5	3.0	3.3	700	700	280	7.6	"	"	"
188, Wheeler Street	May 4	46.5	3.1	3.3	700	700	280	7.6	"	"	"
4, County Road	" 11	47.0	3.5	3.3	700	700	340	8.0	"	"	"
23, Marsham Street	" 18	47.0	3.0	3.3	700	700	340	8.3	"	"	"
223, Boxley Road ..	" 25	47.0	3.5	3.3	700	700	340	8.2	"	"	"
70, Hardy Street....	June 2	47.0	3.0	3.3	700	700	345	8.2	"	"	"
257, Boxley Road ..	" 9	47.0	3.9	3.3	700	700	340	8.0	"	"	"
15, Charles Street ..	" 15	47.5	3.4	3.3	700	700	345	7.5	"	"	"
Sanatorium	" 22	47.0	4.0	3.3	700	700	340	8.2	"	"	"
6, Evelyn Road	" 29	47.6	3.5	3.3	700	700	345	8.5	"	"	"
81, King Edward Rd.	July 6	47.5	3.1	3.3	700	700	345	8.0	"	"	"
Smith's Yard, St. Peter Street	" 13	47.0	3.4	3.3	700	700	340	8.3	"	"	"
23, Hartnup Street	" 20	47.0	3.7	3.3	700	700	340	8.2	"	"	"
103, Upper Stone St.	" 27	47.5	3.6	3.3	700	700	347	8.0	"	"	"
2, Chillington Street	Aug. 4	47.8	3.5	3.3	700	701	345	8.0	"	"	"
5, St. Peter's Street	" 10	47.0	3.0	3.3	700	700	340	8.3	"	"	"
4, Chillington Street	" 17	47.5	3.9	3.3	700	700	350	8.1	"	"	"
215, Queen's Road ..	" 31	47.0	3.6	3.3	700	700	345	8.0	"	"	"
28, Church St., Tovil	Sept. 7	47.0	3.5	3.3	700	701	340	7.9	"	"	"
161, Milton Road ..	" 14	47.5	3.8	3.2	700	700	340	8.2	"	"	"
45, Chillington Street	" 28	47.5	3.5	3.3	700	700	340	8.2	"	"	"
51, Waterloo Road..	Oct. 5	47.0	3.4	3.2	700	700	340	8.2	"	"	"
Sanatorium	" 12	47.0	3.4	3.2	700	700	340	8.2	"	"	"
1, Chillington Street	" 19	47.5	2.9	3.3	700	700	350	7.9	"	"	"
48, Melville Road ..	" 26	47.5	3.5	3.3	700	700	356	7.7	"	"	"
13, Tonbridge Road ..	Nov. 2	46.0	3.4	3.3	700	700	340	8.0	"	"	"
17, Kingsley Road..	" 9	46.0	3.5	3.3	700	700	340	8.2	"	"	"
Sanatorium	" 16	46.0	3.1	3.3	700	700	340	8.2	"	"	"
14, Wheeler Street..	" 23	46.0	3.8	3.3	700	700	345	8.3	"	"	"
59, College Road....	" 30	46.5	3.8	3.3	700	700	340	8.2	"	"	"
30, Fant Lane	Dec. 7	46.0	3.6	3.3	700	700	347	8.3	"	"	"
39, Fant Lane	" 14	47.5	3.9	3.3	700	700	355	7.9	"	"	"
35, Old Tovil Road..	" 21	47.0	3.8	3.3	700	700	335	7.5	"	"	"
42, Milton Street....	" 29	46.5	3.6	3.3	700	700	337	7.5	"	"	"
50											
Mean results for 1925	samples	47.0	3.4	3.3	700	700	339	7.9	clear	none	none

All results are given in parts per hundred thousand except Free and Albuminoid Ammonia, which are in parts per million.

METEOROLOGY.

The detail of meteorological observations is set forth in Table VII. The mean reading of the barometer for the year is 29·78, the highest monthly mean being for January 30·16, and the lowest for February, May and July with 29·61.

The hottest month was July, giving a mean of the maximum readings of the thermometer in the shade of 75° , and mean of the minimum readings of 55° , while the coldest month was December, with a mean of maximum readings of 41° and a mean of minimum readings of 31° . The prevailing winds were S.W., there being 104, days on which the wind was in this quarter.

The total rain-fall for the year was 28·82 inches, the heaviest amount falling in February, viz., 3·67 in inches, while during June the amount registered was only ·38 inches, this being the driest month of the year.

There were 193 days in the year on which ·01 of an inch or more rain fell.

TABLE VII.—Record of Meteorology, 1925.
Relative Proportion of Wind.
(Taken Daily at 9 a.m.)

MONTH.	RELATIVE PROPORTION OF WIND.							
	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.
January ...	...	...	2	3	9	13	2	2
February ...	...	...	1	4	4	16	...	3
March ...	6	3	11	1	1	5	...	1
April ...	1	3	2	1	5	9	...	9
May ...	...	1	2	5	6	11	...	6
June ...	3	5	13	...	3	3	...	3
July ...	1	3	6	...	8	6	...	7
August ...	1	5	1	6	3	10	1	1
September ...	1	...	6	1	7	8	...	7
October ...	3	2	7	3	5	6	1	4
November ...	2	6	7	...	1	5	3	3
December ...	...	2	7	2	4	12	1	3
Total ...	18	30	65	26	59	104	8	55

MONTH.	Average Barometer.	Average Max. Thermometer.	Average Min. Thermometer.	RAINFALL.	No. of DAYS ON WHICH '01 OR MORE FELL.
January ...	30.16	44	34	1.99	18
February ...	29.61	46	35	3.67	21
March ...	30.06	46	33	1.05	17
April ...	29.72	54	38	2.16	17
May ...	29.61	65	46	2.33	20
June ...	29.81	70	50	.38	1
July ...	29.61	75	55	3.56	14
August ...	29.70	70	53	1.94	18
September ...	29.81	62	44	2.24	17
October ...	29.77	59	44	3.65	14
November ...	29.82	45	34	2.89	15
December ...	29.71	41	31	2.96	18
Averages and Totals for Year	29.78	56	41	28.82	193

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE, 1925.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Population (estimated 1925)—For Birth Rate ...	...	39,400
For Death Rate...	...	39,180
Number of Inhabited Houses ...	...	8,565
Average Number of Persons per House ...	...	4·6
Area ...	{ East Maidstone, 2,019 acres } { West „ 1,989 „ }	4,008 acres
Density ...	...	9·8 persons per acre
Annual Birth Rate ...	...	per 1,000 15·9
Annual Death Rate ...	...	„ 9·5
Phthisis Death Rate ...	...	„ 6·8
Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate ...	...	„ 15
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births ...	...	62·4
Births ...	{ Males, 290 } { Females, 335 }	625
Deaths ...	...	432
Excess of Births over Deaths ...	...	193
Elevation.—The population reside at a mean elevation of 70 feet above the sea level, ranging from 20 to 120.		



THE UNIVERSITY

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

